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Carbon nanotubes decorated with palladium nanoparticles

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Published in:
Journal of Physical Chemistry C

DOI:
10.1021/jp802920k

IMPORTANT NOTE: You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:
2008

Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database

Citation for published version (APA):
Karousis, N., Tsotsou, G-E., Evangelista, F., Rudolf, P., Ragoussis, N., & Tagmatarchis, N. (2008). Carbon nanotubes decorated with palladium nanoparticles: Synthesis, characterization, and catalytic activity. *Journal of Physical Chemistry C*, *112*(35), 13463-13469. https://doi.org/10.1021/jp802920k

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Supporting Information

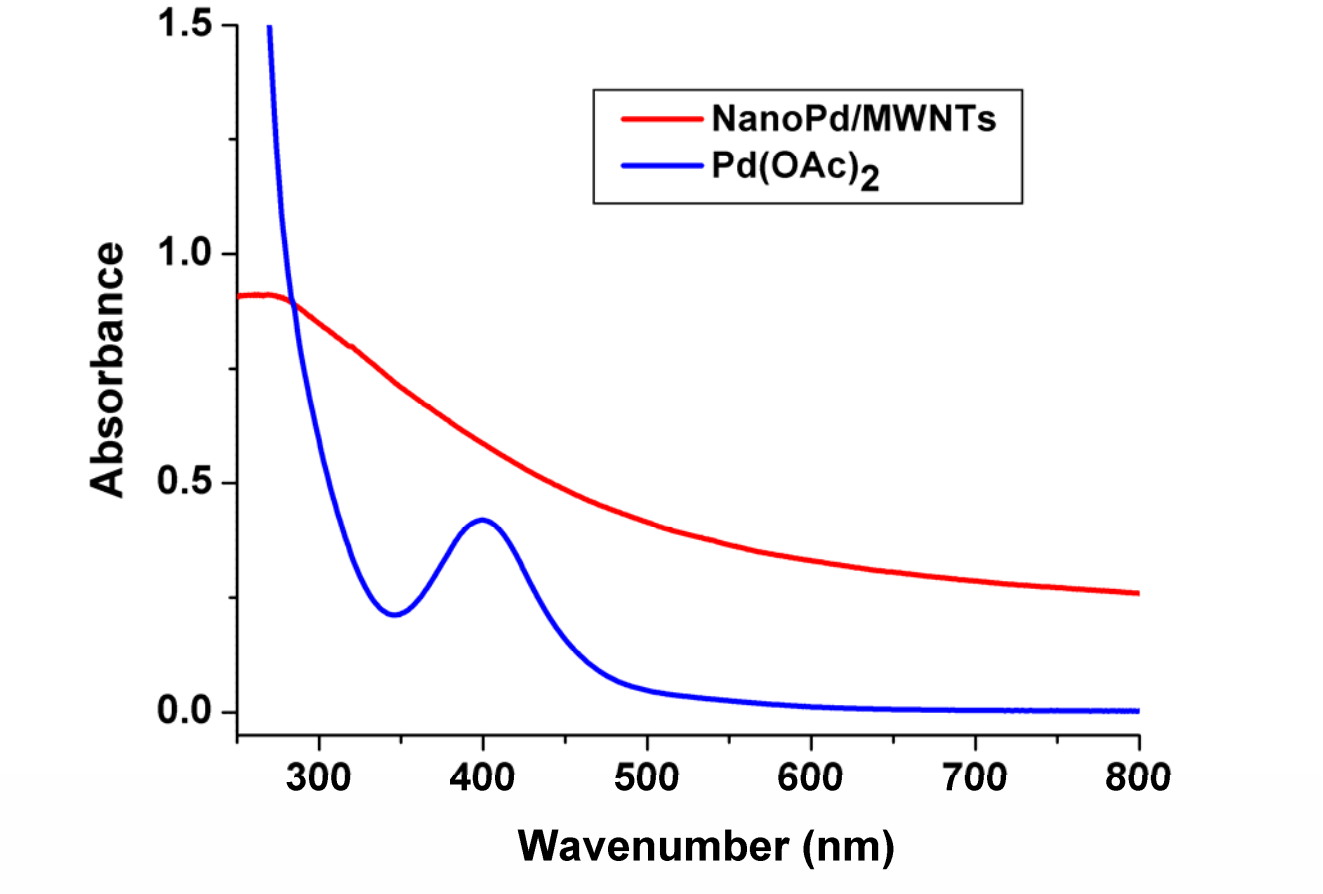

Figure S1. UV-VIS-NIR spectrum of $Pd(OAc)_2$ and nanoPd-MWNTs, obtained in THF.

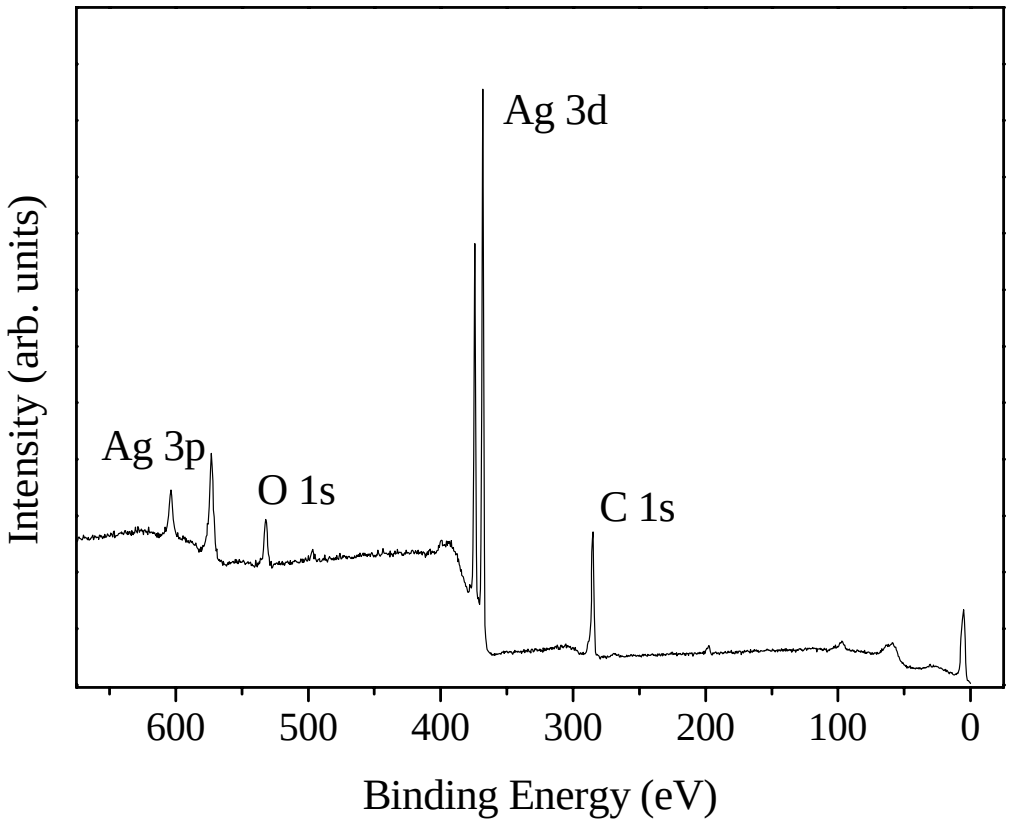

Figure S2. Wide XPS scan from pristine CNTs. In this case a polycrystalline silver foil was used as substrate. The oxygen signal is much smaller and is attributed exclusively to entrapped methanol.

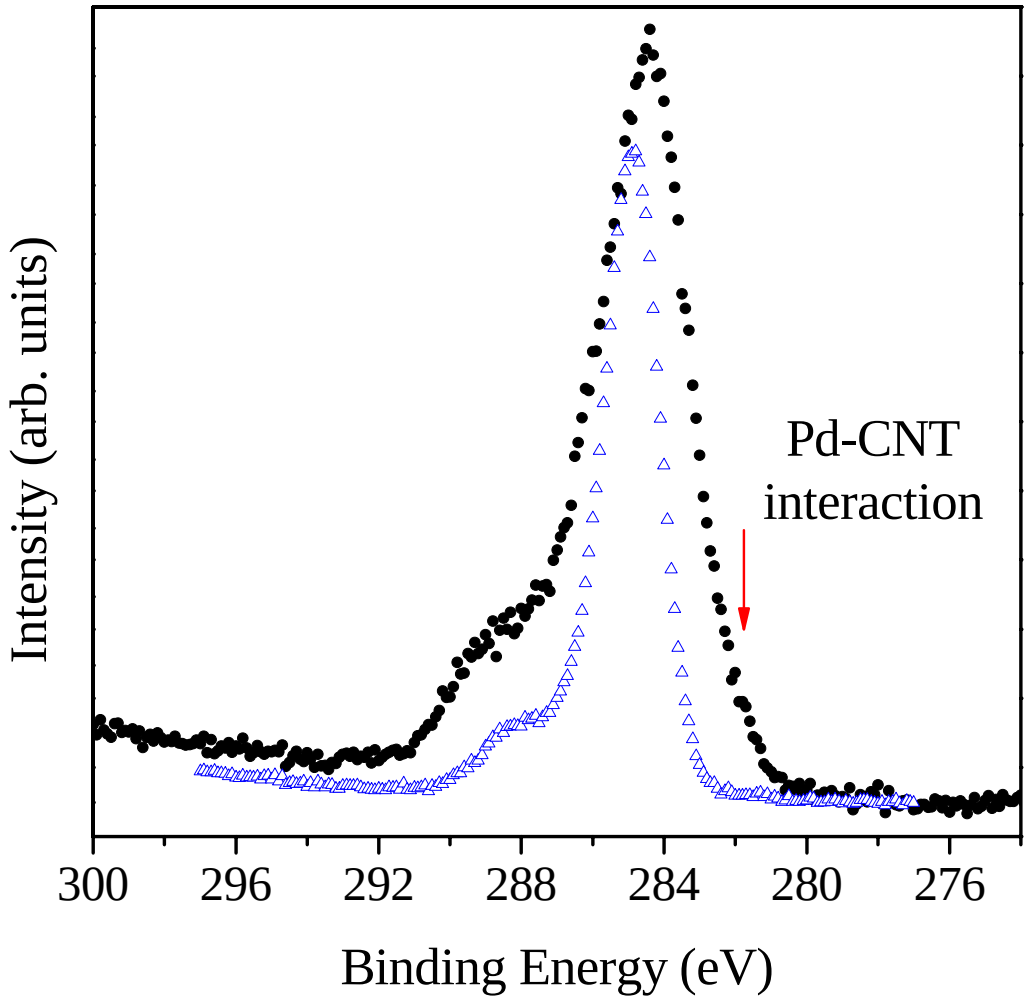

Figure S3. *Comparison XPS C 1s : pristine vs Pd-decorated CNTs*. The C 1s photoemission spectrum of Pd-decorated MWCNT (already shown in Figure 3) is superimposed with that of pristine CNT, displayed with blue empty triangles In the pristine CNT spectrum the shoulder at high BE appears lower, both in binding energy and in intensity, because in the pristine CNT no SDS is used and, as a consequence, no dodecanoic acid is formed, so the contribution in this energy range will come mainly from entrapped methanol. The comparison of the main C 1s feature of the two samples clearly evidences the broadening induced by the Pd-decoration.